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# Senator says Soviet admits ABM treaty violation

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A Soviet official has admitted that Soviet surface-to-air missiles violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty prohibition against building interceptor missiles capable of striking incoming intercontinental ballistic missiles, Sen. James McClure has charged.

Mr. McClure, an Idaho Republican who made the charges in a recent Senate speech, is leading a fight against placing limits on President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

The senator said an unnamed Soviet military attache in Washington told an American arms control expert two years ago that "Soviet weapons builders had the knowledge to make 'anti-aircraft missiles' effective against U.S. ICBMs, and did so." A McClure spokesman declined to name the arms expert.

"If the United States limits its strategic defense program at the research phase, the United States can not deter illegal Soviet ABM deployments," Mr. McClure said. He said

there now are no U.S. ABM components or systems, none in production and "inadequate offensive forces" to deter Soviet ABM deployments.

The charge of Soviet ABM cheating also was bolstered by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week that Soviet SA-10s and SA-12s can intercept some ICBMs, thus "giving the Soviets some nationwide ABM capability."

The ABM treaty prohibits the testing of SAMs in an ABM mode as well as deployment of nationwide anti-ballistic defenses. U.S. intelligence has identified several Soviet developments which indicate preparations have been under way for setting up an ABM system throughout the Soviet Union. The components include missile interceptors capable of hitting targets above 100,000 feet, "pop-up" mobile radars and a network of large phased-array radars.

The Soviets have continued to test components of a nationwide ABM system since 1975 when U.S. negotiators in Geneva first complained

that such testing violates the ABM treaty, according to a U.S. government defense expert.

To date, U.S. intelligence has detected Soviet tests of SA-5, SA-10 and SA-12 missile interceptors and radars in an ABM mode in violation of a ban on such testing agreed to by negotiators at the Geneva Standing Consultative Commission (SCC) in 1978 and 1985, the expert stated. The SCC meets regularly to discuss arms control issues related to past treaties and agreements.

The expert also said Soviet SCC negotiators recently acknowledged that Soviet SAMs can strike incoming U.S. missiles, a claim which supports the senator's charge.

The administration in the past has charged repeatedly that a Soviet phased-array radar under con-

struction in central Siberia seriously violates the ABM treaty prohibition against placing such radars at interior locations. The radar fills the last gap in Soviet radar coverage necessary for battle management in a nationwide anti-missile defense.

In what has been viewed as pre-summit posturing, the Soviets recently offered to halt construction of the radar in exchange for a U.S. pledge to cancel its construction of two phased-array early warning radars, a proposal under review by the administration.

The ABM treaty has been a point of contention within the Reagan administration between advocates of strategic defense and those who fear bending the treaty's provisions will trigger a renewed arms race designed to counter anti-missile defenses.

Meanwhile, U.S. arms negotiators in Geneva last week tabled a new U.S. proposal and won agreement from the Soviet team to extend the talks through this Thursday. Mr. Reagan said he hoped the extension would result in "a productive week in Geneva."

"We're encouraged because after a long wait, legitimate negotiations are under way," the president said in his weekly radio address Saturday.

Mr. Reagan said he had accepted the Soviet Union's proposal for a 50 percent cut in most offensive missiles. At the same time, Mr. Reagan said the Soviet plan "had some flaws and in some ways was one-sided."

Expressing concerns that the Soviet offer might result in a Soviet advantage in land-based missiles, the president said the reduction must be applied "to systems which are comparable."

Mr. Weinberger and his chief arms adviser, Richard Perle, reportedly at first, favoring instead a rhetorical response. Both finally agreed when the proposal included limits on

missile warhead capacity and a ban on mobile ICBMs, a provision that drew criticism from Democrats in Congress who favor mobile missiles.

Mr. Reagan, who is expected to make a major speech on U.S.-Soviet relations the week of Nov. 14, said he is looking forward to his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva Nov. 19-20. The "broad agenda" of that meeting, he said, will include regional tensions, bilateral relations and human rights.

"If we hope to succeed in our efforts to create a safer world and to bring a fresh start in the U.S.-Soviet relationship, progress will be needed in all of these areas," he said. "And this can only be accomplished if the Soviet leaders share our determination."

Mr. Reagan also repeated his support for his space-based missile defense system. The SDI program, he said, will decrease U.S. and Soviet reliance on offensive weapons. Although the Soviet Union wants the United States to stop work on SDI, Mr. Reagan said both countries should continue their research on defensive systems.